THE REBELLION.

Withdrawal of the Rebel Forces from Their Position Before Washington.

Fall's Church Occupied by Union Troops.

Deplorable Mistake on the Advance.

Union Forces Firing into Each Other.

THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

INTERESTING FROM KENTUCKY.

A Detachment of Buckner's Rebels Defeated.

NEWS FROM FORT PICKENS.

Details of the Boarding and Destruction of the Privateer Judith.

Discontent Among the Rebel Forces at Pensacola,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

THE UNION TROOPS AT MUNSON'S HILL. day to day that our troops had taken possession of Mun-son's Hill that when last night this long predicted event took place it found few believers among those least ex-cited by sensation reports. A personal visit, however, puts the fact beyond doubt. The American flag now float re in place of that of the rebels.

Detachments from Generals Richardson's, Keyes' and Vadsworth's brigades, and also from General Franklin's division now occupy Munson's Hill, being in command of Colonel Terry, of the Fifth Michigan regiment.

THE OCCUPATION OF PALL'S CHURCH. Early this forenoon the pickets from General Smith's division advanced to, and now occupy Fall's Church.

Neither this nor the preceding movements
met with any opposition whatever, as the rebel
army had on Friday night retired from the whole line of their positions on the line of Washington. Upton's Hill, this side of Fall's Church, is necessarily inamong the points now held back by the Union

ated were, in a military view, almost worthless, being nothing more than rifle pits of very common construction. The positionsat Munson's and Murray's Hill afforded tion. The positions at Munson's and Murray's Hitl anorona the robels an unobstructed view of all our fortifications and other defences. The appearance of the ground de-serted by them indicated that they were deficient in those arrangements which serve to make a camp life comfortable, having no tents, but merely shelters rudely There were no signs to show that they had ever mounted any guns. Our troops are now so employed to show that they do not merely intend temporarily to occupy their present position.

PLORABLE MISTAKE.

The advance of General Smith on Fall's Church from the Chain Bridge was accompanied by events of the most and Vanderberg's houses on their way to the former place, ble blunder, Colonel Owen's Irish (Philadelphia) regim nt. in the darkness of the night, mistaking for rebels Captain Mott's battery, which was in the advance, sustained by phia Zouaves, and Colonel Friedman's cavalry, fired a feil voiley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding a large number. The California regiment, not knowing whence the firing came, returned it with marked effect. The horses attached to Mott's battery be came unmanageable, and the tongues of the caissons were broken, owing to the narrowness of the road.

ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and canister and soon had them in range to rake the supposed enemy, when word was sent to him that he was in the comman

All was excitement, and a long time clapsed before the

whom the blame should rest, but General Smith immediately ordered Colonel Owen's regiment to fail beck to

The killed and wounded of Captain Mott's battery are as

Wounded-Corporal Bartlett and private Cilley, both of whom will probably die, as they were not only run over by the gun carriages, but trampled on by the cavalry

Of General Baker's California regiment the killed

Edwin Morris, of Company L. Joseph Paschall, of Company H. Joseph White, of Company H.

Sergeant Alexander Phillison, of Company N. Wounded-Barry Clinton, Company D, slightly, in the Wm. Ogden, Company K, wounded also in the head; Timo thy Gregory, Company D, shot in the leg; R. G. H. Blake ley, Company H, shot through the thigh; Wm. Smith, Company B; Harry Watson, Company K; G. W. Martin, Company B; Martin Glening, Luke Lutebin and Atwood

None of Col. Baxter's Fire Zonaves were killed, but the

Sergeant Gray, Company D, shot in the head Benj. Flood, Company D, shot in the head. Lieut. Shrever, shot in the legs and head. George Hargraves, Company K, shot in the log None of the wounds will probably prove fatal. John Corph, Company I First Pennsylvania Volunteer

In Colonel Owen's Philadelphia regiment:-Sergeant Gillan, Company B, was killed. Sergeant W. B. McCann and Cnarles Shields, of Company

The killed were all buried to-day near their encamp ments with military honors, while the wounded were removed to the hospitals in Georgetown principally

There are reports of others being killed, but no positive WANTON DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The conduct of the federal troops to-day while occupy ing the grounds recently vacated by the rebels result in the burning of property to the amount of from \$20,000 to \$40,000, including houses with their contents, but which were untenanted, no distinction being made as to the political character of their owners. These wanter authorities, as they were strongly condemned by General hour to-day, visiting the various localities recently va-

NO TRACES OF THE REBEL ARMY. Various speculations are rife as to the whereabouts of

the rebel army, as no traces of them can be discoverin large force, their usual pickets of infantry and cavalry only being discernible at distant points.

FEINTS OF THE REBELS. The most probable theory is, from what can be gather ed, the rebels are making feints of retreat as they did pre-vices to the battle of Bull run, with the view of drawing our troops into ambuscades. This opinion is strengther siding in the neighborhood of Fall's Church, overhear

the day before they evacuated that neighborhood.

The encampments of the rebeis show that they had at no time over 10,000 men in front of Washington and at the points which they have just evacuated.

force down the river is at Evansport, a place laid down on Blunt's map as "Shipping Point." It is about fifteen miles above Aquia creek, between Chapowanisic and Puantico creeks, and opposite a place called Budd ferry, on the Maryland side. Shipping Point extends well into the river, and, if well fortified, will be a dangerous place for vessels to pass.

THE CONDITION OF THE ARMY. One of our reporters this morning visited the Union en-ampments on the Lower Potomac. The troops are in the enjoyment of excellent heal. The general autumn weather which now prevails has had a most beneficial of fect, and the hospitals are consequently nearly empty THE CLOSING OF THE POTOMAC.

calls government authority, that the rumor that the Potomac river is effectually closed to navigation is not true. If it is not closed choose to close it. Their guns control the channel, and no vessel can pass up or down without coming within reach of them. Such vessels are at the mercy of these who control the battery at Freestone Point. It is true that any vessel can take the risk of passing; as many have done, and either were not fired at or not hit. This will ontinue only as long as the rebels will it. That they have poor artillerists at this battery there is no doubt, else a less number of our vessels would have escaped the nanders of vessels navigating the river should not be deceived by false statements, whether put forth by government authority or made for speculative purposes.

There has been some important movements of treeps in this direction. Geoeral Sickles' entire brigade has been camped for some months. On Saturday evening they arrived at Piscataway, where they encamped during the night. To-day they broke up their camp, first their bush buts, and marched to another point where they arrived at sunset. There seems to be considerable secession feeling about the people of Piscataway. ing about the people of Piscotaway. A metley crowd was assembled at one of the hotels—a dingy and rickety building by the wayside—apparently well pleased that the Union troops had left singing the Southern Marseillaise, Dixie, and otherwise enjoying themselves. One man, a village oracle was quoting something meant for satire. Another reminded by a companion that he had no idea of singing that song on the provious night, when the military were They all, however, seemed to be very good natured fellows. The embers of the burning huts were still smoking, and a number of the slave population were rummaging about the ashes for anything that might turn

THE SECESSION PEELING IN BALTIMORE. Recent developments show that Baltimore is yet rot-ten to the core on the subject of loyalty, and it would appear from all the facts that the Provest Marshal does not sufficiently realize the importance of the matter. Information of rebels who fought at Bull run new in Baltimore, of money there belonging to men new serving in the rebel army, of morehants there engaged in uni-forming rebels who secretly enlisted in Baltimore to serve in the rebel army, and many other classes guilty of disloyalty to the government have been reported, but are considered of no consequence. The Provest Marshal denies that he knows of the existence in Paltimore at the present time of one hundred and thirty-two persons, who deserted the rebel army since the battle of Bull run. He says he has no desire to arrest them; that he knows them; has no idea they are suspicious, knows where they are, and can catch them at any extensively engaged in making up linen articles and pre-paring lint for the rebels, yet we do not hear of any arrests. One woman conveyed to Jeff. Pavis and Colonel two letters carefully secreted between the soles of the shoes she were on her feet. She had the intelligence of the movements and fortifications of the Union army. The question naturally arises why none of these people have never been arrested.

SHOT FOR INSUBORDINATION. A private was summarily shot to-day by his superior officer for insobordination in refusing to perform duty.

THE ARMY.

Major George Sykes, commander of the battalion of third regular infantry, was yesterday promoted to a Brigadier General.

THE VAN WYCK INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE Ban, Reuben E. Fenton and Hon, E. R. Washburne nembers of the Van Wyck Contract Investigating Committee have arrived in town. It is understood with tions into contracts thus far made have disclosed som

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Washington, Sept. 27, 1861.
Affairs at the Capital—Rapid Improvement of the Army-

affairs at the Capital—Rajad Improvement of the Army— Security of the City—St.irmiches with the Enemy—Death of Capitain Lingenfelder—Details of the Recommissance near Fall's Church—Shooting in the Sickles Brigade, dc. Washington is perfectly quiet. The 20th September the day the leaders of the rebel army were to have made famous by the capture of the capital and the dispersion of the federal army—has come and gone, and yet the national government stands where it ever has stood, and the embattled hosts of the united republic hold watch and ward at every avenue by which it may be approached. The rebel hordes, like the Huns of Attila. may thunder at its gates, and the hoofs of their war horses may resound on the confines of its defences, but their sacrilegious bands can no longer hope to enter its sacred precincts till they learn to bond the hinges of Every day that passes adds strength to our cause the enemy. The whole of the lines of the Union army would cost the enemy a sea of blood to capture or even McClellan has assumed the command of the army the most extraordinary results have been attained. Our immense forces no longer consist of raw and inexperienced ties of a soldier's active life. The soldiers in our campa new present all the appearance, in drill, discipline and efficiency, of veterans who have served in armies all their lives. It is surprising to witness the aptitude evinced by our volunteers for the profession of arms. Men, from were engaged in the peaceful arts of trade and amerce, have suddenly, and as if by magic, been converted into steady, reliable, bold and efficient soldiers. The drill of some of the regiments and brigades on the Potomac, when the brief term of their service is considered, may be said to be equal to any of the regular troops of the Old World, into whose heads the manual of arms has been beaten during long years of service. And the reason of this is obvious-Our young men, and many old ones too, have laid aside their tools of trade, their plows and their pens, to take up their swords and rifles in behalf of a great principle which they fully comprehend. They are not bidden, like the hirelings of despots, to march into battle and shed their blood for a cause in which they have no interest, and which they are never expected to understand. Our volunteers are moved by the amer pairia, and they bring into our armies all that intelligence and information that have world in all the useful arts. Of them it may be very truly said that they know their rights, and knowing dare

maintain them. It is an undenjable fact that suc

an intelligent army as now stands forth for the defence of this government was never before seen in the world. We may go back in our historical researches to patriarmies of the present era, and yet this assertion will hold good. Every soldier in the Union army is a self-reliant man. It would be a difficult matter to find ten men in any regiment who could not take pen, ink and paper, and communicate a very intelligible account of the daily operations transpiring in the camp. Those who have had occasion to visit the encampments and to mingle freely with the army know this to be a fact. It is a common thing to see the men, after their hours of duty, sitting under the trees, writing on roughly extemporized tables reading the newspapers, intently studying tactics, or devocaring the pages of a magazine. The soldiers who line the roads, as a general thing, on the passage of a train from New York to Washington, are always anxious for a newspaper, and this is the first thing for which inquiry is made. Some generous passengers who have noticed this desire of our soldiers very frequently obtain plertiful supplies of papers and dis-tribute them along the line wherever an encampment

of troops may be. It is laughable, and yet pleasing, to see the struggles that often ensue for the first possession of one of these prizes. These are undoubted evidence of that intelligence which is inborn in the people, and which has been developed to a wenderful extent by the mighty agency of the newspaper press. With men like those, and with an able and active general at the head of the army, it is not difficult to make the best solders in the world; and when General McCleilan emphatically declared that our troops had seen their last defeat, and that we shall have no more Bell run affairs, he was evidently convinced that the intelligence and valor of his men would be equal to any emergeds?

He was perhaps as well for Beauregraf and Johnston that they did not carry out their intended to the structure of the world and they did not early out their intended to the structure of the military from point to point, and there were very few who did not wish to see a trial of the strength of the bestile armies. Early on the morning of the 20th considerable firing was heard on two or three sides of our lines, and many persons began to suppose that the rebel leaders intended to keep their word. Happily the expectation was not borne out by the result.

In the meantime the rebols are every day becoming more insolent. Scarcey a night now passes without a collision of pickets, and in some cases there has been loss on both sides. The division of Pityadise General Smith, at Camp Advance, on the ground between the Chain Bridge and Fallis Church, has, from time to time, had a good deal of trouble from the pickets of the enemy. One of the latest encounters, as you are already ware, resulted in the death of a fine young officer, Captain Linsenfelder, of Calonel Baker's California regiment. As several versions of the manner in which the gallant officer eme, to his death that we have published, none of them ready agreeing with the facts, send you a brief statement, symmilied from the side of the promotion of the remay of the century

red with all the honors. The body will eventually be carried to New York.
The skiring an Which took place with the enemy on the Falis' Childe road, near Lewinsville, on Thursday last, was a most interesting affair. Reports had reached us that large quantities of forage were to be had in that direction, and that the enemy was doing everything in his power to secure every blade of grass that the surrounding country afforded. Brigadier General Smith therefore rection, and that the enemy was doing everything in his power to secure every blade of grass that the surrounding country afforded. Brigatier General Smith therefore determined the security a portion at least of the hay and corn, which was all cut and ready for removal. Orders were issued on Wednesday evening for a large portion of the division to be got in readiness for an advance in the direction of Falls' Church early next morning. The camp was recordingly astir at break of day, and the boys of the different regiments were in the best possible humor, anticipating a brush with the enemy. The celumn moved at half-past cight o'clock, and proceeded about three miles, when Griffin's battery took up a position on a ridge to the left of and overlooking Lewinsville and the Falls' Church road. Skirmishers were thrown out to the front and flanks, and the regiments were formed in order of battle. The rebels with their glasses could very plasiny see the movements of our troops. Our solders remained in position until about three P. M., when the rebel artillery was seen moving to their frent, where they soon took up a position and began deing into us. The enemy had six pieces in position, but their shell all fell short or our atvance lines by more than a hundred yards. Only one shell reached over our lines, exploding in the rear of Griffin's battery, and wunding a private of Baker's brigade.

The batteries of Mott and Griffin were now ordered to open upon the enemy in reply, and began firing she to the with good effect on the enemy, who did not keep up his fire very long after our batteries had opened upon him, but cleared away from the enemy and over on the other side. There were about eighty or ninety shell in all thrown on both sides. Some of our soldiers stantihily approached the town of Lewinsville, but found that the enemy had bandoned the place, in consequence, no doubt, of the near advance of such a large Union force.

The expedition, or reconnoissance, had the fullest success. Our troops secured over one hundred

The Thirty-third New York regiment.
The Seventy-math (Highlanders).
A battalien of the Sixth Maine regiment.
A battalien of the Sixth Maine regiment.
Two companies of Berdan's Sharpshooters.
Mott's battery.
Griffin's battery.
Earr's Pennsylvania battery.
The Second Vermont regiment, the Fifth Wiscossin, one troop of United States cavalry, and Colonel Bevin's First regiment New York cavalry went in support of the batteries.

ene troop of United States cavalry, and Colenel Devin's First regiment New York cavalry went in support of the batteries.

There were several other regiments, whose names could not readily be obtained—the whole force amounting to about the thoesand men.

We could not ascertain whether any of the enemy were killed, but from the rapidity with which they scattered it is inferred that our shells did some damage. We fook one prisoner—a member of a robel cavalry regiment.

For several weeks past the rebels have been boarting that they have challenged as repeatedly to the fight, but that our solders are too cowardly to meet them. Now, if they really desired to meet us on a fair field, here was the chance for them. An attack in force from their side would unquestionably have brought on a general action; but when an opportunity was given them to make good their vaunting they very conveniently dedged into the bush.

The health of the army is excellent, and the new soldlers, who are every day arriving, are subjected to continuous drill. It is no uncommon thing to see recruits urdergoing drill until ten o'clock at night in the camps on the Potomac, and under this system of discipline the army is being rapidly improved. At the close of this war, what are we to do with such an immense well ordered and disciplined body of men, who are taking to the profession of arms like an unwenned child to its mother's breasts? Doubtless we shall have wars of conquests for the aggrandizement of the nation, which one would never have thought of but for the possession of almosting and directly increased may. The United States have not yet figured largely as a conquering nation. It may be that we are now passing through the ordeal needed to fit us for the trophice of the future.

It may an well be noted that our milliary bands are making great improvement. Every day they play three or four times, besides the hours allotted to practice, and you may on any evening hear the most beautiful and soul-stirring missic from a hundred bands along our s

other soldier, and stooped down to pick up a stone, when his comrade fired his piece, the ball passing through his arm and leg, inflicting such wounds as will perhaps render necessary the amputation of both limbs. Shannon is now in one of the military hospitals in this city. Mayor Berrett has returned to the city of Washington a wiser man than when he left it. He looks very well, and says that his treatment in Fort Lafayette might have been worse.

THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC

PUILADELFIHA, Sept. 29, 1861.

The steamer Delaware, Captain Cannen, from Washington, where she landed three hundred sailors, arrived at the Philadelphia Navy Yard yesterday. The Delaware left Philadelphia on Tuesday last, and made a fine run until just below Cedar Point, when the United States pronchor, attempted to cross her bow to speak to her, wher oot, sinking the propeller almost immediately. Took

Occoquan; therefore the D. anchored and remai until daylight the next morning, when I started with th leet at Aquia Creek, with a determination to run the

fleet at Aquia Creek, with a determination to run the battery if possible. As soon as the Delaware came in range they opened fire, although three and a half miles distant, and every shot struck either a few feet short or just passed over the vessel. As the Delaware came up in range of the battery the American ensign was run up at the main poak, which seemed to irritate those in the battery, as they seemed more victors and determined as the Delaware escaped them.

The steamer landed her passengers in safety at the Navy Yard in Washington, and at 5 o'clock P. M. on Thursday left again for Philadelphia, and in passing the battery at night (Friday), and by concealing all lights, passed unobserved. At two o'lock on Saturday morning the D. put into the Paturent and rode out the gale. Saw but very few vessels in the Chespeake, but there seemed to be a large fleet at Fortress Monroe. On Saturday night met the steamship Konsington off Cape May, bound for Boston. The Delaware will go on the dry dock to morrow (Monday), and will resume her trips between Philadelphia and New York on Tuesday.

THE SITUATION UPON THE POTOMAC. [Special Correspondence of the Washington Star.]
On Wednesday last the robel batteries for the first time were discovered at Freestone Foint, and must have heavy guas mounted, from the distance the shot and shell flew. One of the government propellers of the Potomac diotila was slightly injured by a shot that struck her, and was towed out of reach of the battery by one of the fleet—Penguin. The point of hand being very high, it was difficult for the guas of the fleet to be elevated high enough to do much good. The vessels bound up the Potomac yesterday, being quite numerous; as well as to-day, had to high the May Jand shore very close to prevent being injured. The number of vessels arrived to-day has been quite numerous from the river and bay, as well as from the sea, with coal, hay and supplies for the government—as many as each ty essels with hay in sight, at one time, on the Potomac.

To day eight or ten shots were fired from Cock Pit

Navy Yard. She passed up this morning and down again this afternoon.

The following are believed to be the batteries on the Potomac.—Timber Branch; north of Quantico; Cock Pit Point; Freestone Point; heavy battery lower side Occoquan creek; Aquia creek; Mathias Font (three or four heavy batteries, waiting opportunity to do damage).

There are twenty government vessels of all sizes from Maryland from to this point, but a good many are of that description that they cannot stand heavy shot from shore batteries. The truth might as well be told at oace: nechant vessels will not be willing to come into the Potomac to run the risk of being sunk, unless protected, and our government vessels on the Potomac cannot stand being fired into; and again most of their guns are too short to reach.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

A DETACHMENT OF BUCKNER'S REBELS WHIPPED.

Louisville, Sept. 28, 1861. Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, is at Frankfort.

Agents are now stationed along the Obio river to pre

ent the smuggling of arms into Kentucky. The Bulletin says that five hundred troops from Terre Haute, Ind., have gone up Green river, Ky., and taken possession of locks Nos. 1 and 3. One shot was fired at them, and the fire was returned, killing their assailant

Many Union families have fled to Evansville from the Green river country.

A regiment of cavalry from Ohio has gone into camp

near Covington, on the Lexington pike.

Cynthiana, Ky., is occupied by federal troops. National flags were flown to the breeze from the Laneville Hotel and Galt House to-day.

and Colonel H. C. Harris, of Madison—were brought to Louisville this afternoon and committed. A writ of ha-beas corpus in Clay's case has been assued, returnable Beason Ormsby, a lawyer of this city, was arrested.

but released on taking the oath of allegiance.

Hawkins. The rebels were badly whipped. Union men are coming to Hawkins' aid from all directions with shot

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE FRANKFORT, Sept. 28, 1861.

In the Senate the committee report the arrest of Ewing Sinertoosh and J. Swarp, members of the Legislature, on illegal and unwarrantable grounds, and have procured The thanks of the General Assembly were voted to the

Ohio, Indiana and Illinois troops for their aid in arresting the invasion of Kentucky. Nothing done of importance in the House.

FROM MISSOURI.

COLONEL MULLIGAN'S HEROES-ARREST OF A REBET Sr. Louis, Sept. 29, 1861. Sr. Louis, Sept. 29, 1861. Colonel Mulligan's regiment arrived here vesterday nd marched to Benton's barracks, where they will b

One Jackson Quigg, who is believed to have fought i the rebel ranks under Price at Lexington, was arrested

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR CURTIN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1861. Governor Curtin will issue a proclamation prohibiting all persons from raising volunteers in Pennsylvania otherwise than by the authority of the Governor, espe cially forbidding the raising of volunteers for regiments from other States, and also forbidding all citizens of Pennsylvania from enlisting in or attaching themselv to any such irregular and unlawful organizations, and warning all persons that in disobeying this proclamation they will be disregarding the orders of the government of the United States, as well as defying the laws of the State and violating their duties as sons and citizens of the

eers have already enlisted in other State regiments.

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON. Boston, Sept. 29, 1861. Governor Andrew has promoted Captain Frank E. Howe, Assistant Quartermaster in New York, to a Lieutenas

A beautiful banner will be presented to Senator Wilson' regiment at the review in Boston. Hon. Robert C. Win throp is to make the presentation speech. UNION GUARD, UNITED STATES VOLUN-

Colonelcy.

TEERS. Col. P. J. Joachimssen's regiment is progressing steadily towards completion. To-day the command will pitch their tents at East New York, formerly occupied by the

Washington Greys, Forty-seventh regiment, Col. Moore. Recruiting offices have been established in several cities of the Union, and up to the present time three full com-panies have been mustered into the United States service. Recruits are immediately furnished uniforming. The headquarters are at 412 Broadway.

GEN. WOOL'S BODY GUARD.

The first squadron of mounted rifles which is now acting as the body guard of General Wool, were the first mounted volunteers that left this State for the seat of rived at such a proficiency in their drill and bearing that rived at such a prediciency in their drill and bearing that General Wool has been pleased to appoint them to act as his body guard. With a view of further augmenting the strength of this corpt, Lieutenant S. A. Mellick has established a recruiting office at No. 38 Whitehall street, where young men wishing to serve their country under the veteran General, may apply. Lieutenant Mellick is vested by General Wool with full power to assure his recruits with immediate pay from the date of cultivation, and fornished with means to forward them without delay to Fortreen Monroe. The organization is efficient are well disciplined,

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

nteresting Letter from Captain Vogdes, of Fort Pickens, to Captain Bailey, of the Steam Frigate Colorado,

Another specimen of the "contraband of war" came over from Pensacola last night. He says the enemy are

very much in want of ammunition and provisions. About

There is no business transacted in Pensacola. People are tired of war, and very much afraid that we will burn their town down. You killed thirty of them the other night, principally with the canister—"smashed them all up," to use the original expression.

Some troops here have gone to Richmond. They don't say anything about a fight at Washington; but talk of "there going to be"—a little at Richmond. I should not be surprised if the famous advance on Washington should prove to be nothing more than a thin curtain of troops spread out in front of our lines to cover the removal of their material and retrograde movement towards Richmond.

Most of the people over the way are tired of the war, and want peace on any terms. Very few troops or ammunities at New Orleans.

nition at New Orleans. All the young men have gone to the war. Please send us the latest news from the West. Come ashore and dine to-morrow. Yours, truly,

OUR FORT PICKENS CORRESPONDENCE.

NEAR FORT PICKENS, Fla., Sept. 14, 1861.

The Destruction of the Dry Dock at Penvacola—How the Work was Accomplished—The Privateer Justith Boarded Under the Guns of the Navy Yard and Burned—Spiking a Columbiad—The Health of the Troops—The Scarcity of Fresh Previous. Fresh Previsions, de.

has been broken in upon lately by several rather exciting events. We poor mortals, upon this almost desert island, watch for something to stir up a little passing flame of enthusiasm almost as sedulously as the Eastern devotee watches for the first early rays of the day god to com-

mence his morning devotions.

At night we seek our beds, hoping that ere another sawn some exploit a little more galling to the proud Southron than any heretofore planned and executed shall have aroused his ire and caused him to show his teeth. But no! disappointment day after day. Were it not that we know from reliable sources how utterly unprepared General Bragg is to commence an engagement, we should think that the calmness with which he submits to insult after insult was but intended to lure us into a state of fancied security, and then, like the crouching panther, to spring upon and destroy us.

Alas! for all our anticipations and longings for active

service. Here we are, cooped up upon a huge sand bank, thirty or forty miles long and only about one-half a mile

Certainly to the secessionists the possession of yet strange to say, General Bragg, with several thousand men, scarcely three thousand yards off, lies inactive, and submits tamely to continued His schooners are fired into, his dry dock is burned right under the mouth of his guns, and last, though not east, one of his vessels, splendidly fitted out as a privafire to and burned to the water's edge and at the same time one of his largest and best mounted guns, a ten inch columbiad, is spiked and rendered useless; yet all this fails to rouse him into activity. You will be amused to know that within a month he has been at the "brag"

game by sending a summons to Colonel Brown to sur-render Fort Pickens. Most "doughty knight!" I must give you an account of the burning of the dry dock, and of the exploit of last night wherein the schooner was burned and the columbiad spiked, an enterprise so characteristic of the naval service of the United States, planned and executed with so much coolness and intrepidity, as to make every tongue here laud the bravery of those engaged in it and every heart mourn the loss of

The realers of the HERALD will probably remember that the dry thick, lying at the Warrenton Navy Yard, was re-moved by the enemy several months since, out into the channel and sunk, the object being to intercept the paswas evidently formed to pump out the water, raise and out it further down to a position opposite Fort McRea, where the channel is very narrow, and where, if sunk, it would effectually bar the passage inward of any vessel of

the shore, conveying, what afterwards proved to be fuel, for the furnaces, to the dock, &c. His plans to defeat the accomplishment of the purpose which the enemy had in view were quickly formed. Selecting one of his most trusty officers, Lieutenant Shipley, he gave him orders to hold himself in readiness with a crew of picked men, to man a boat the following night, cautiously to approach the dry dock, land upon and set fire to it, then retreat as speedily as possible for the fort.

Colonel Brown, in the meantime, made every prepara tion for a general engagement. He could not believe that the enemy would allow a handful of men to approach so near his batteries, burn the dock, and find their way un the retreating boat was fired upon, at once to open with teries, which, we all trusted, would lead to a general en

All the next day (Senday) was employed in.making preconvenient to the mortars, the furnaces were filled with fuel, ready to be ignited at a moment's warning, for the purpose of heating cannon balls, and the officers and men were all detailed to their respective positions at the

Although we could not expect to take a very active part while the bombardment lasted, yet we longed for the fray to commence.

sointing directly towards our camp, everything was placed in a state of readiness so that a removal could be made at a moment's notice, and now we waited expectantiy for the coming darkness.

Night came, cloudless; the heavens, lit up by hosts of

stars, looked beautiful beyond description. The opposite

Night came, cloudless; the heavens, lit up by hosts of stars, looked beautiful beyond description. The opposite shore was plainly visible, and the enterprise scemed too hazardons, as in the plaining of it a darker night had been looked for. Upon consultation it was thought best to wait till the following night.

All day Monday a strong breeze blew from off the Gulf, rain was expected but none rell. Night came and the sky was cloudy.

A few minutes after "tattoo" (nine o'clock) Lieut. Shipley left the beach in front of the fort in a boat with eleven picked men, rowing noiselessly for the dry dock. The boat reached the dock without being challenged, was made fast, when the gues s, mang up prepared to encounter and overcome the sentrick, who had act an body was made fast, when the gues s, mang up prepared to encounter and overcome the sentrick, who had act an body was made fast, when the gues, it may be a sent to be a counter and overcome the sentrick. The combustible material of various kinds had been prepared and brought along, together with three large columbial shells. These were placed in the boilers. The combustible's properly arranged, word was given for the men to go aboard the boat, Lieutenant Shipley remaining to apply the match, which done, he quickly followed in their wake. Scarcely had a distance of twenty yards from the doomed structure been gained by gallant little band when the flames burst forth, foll almost immediately by the explosion of the shells filled the air with fragments that fell in a perfect which around the retreating boat, but fortunately in shower of its crew.

As the first streak of flame mounted upw rick gunner of its crew.

As the first streak of flame mounted upw rick gunner of the crew the rich that the first dispution of the whole upward from the burning described by the till. Meanwhile the whole upward from the burning described by the still Meanwhile the whole upward from the burning described by the still manded scatherner embarked and proceeded to the few facts the from the

channel.

The entirty made no demonstrations. Everything seem ed quiet upon the opposite shore. The columbiad planted

upon the dock of the Navy Yard frowned upon our camp, plainly visible, now that the dock yard no longer intercepted the vision.

BUNKING OF THE SCHOONER AND STEING OF THE COLUMBAD. Yesterday was intensely hot. Night came, and a gentle breeze sprang up. The sky was cloudless, and slumber, which had been wooded in vain through the long hours of the day by the men lying in the shade of their tents, fell upon every soul in the camp save the sentries. Two hours of the morning had flown, when the report of several volleys of musketry from the opposite shore was heard by the sentries, followed shortly after by the heavy boom of three large guns, discharged rapidly one after the other. The whole camp was quickly aroused, the men, in almost the time it takes to narrate this, were under arms, not knowing what to expect. Shortly, flames were seen shooting up from the robel schooner upon the opposite shore. A few scattering reports of musketry were sill heard. These gradually died away until all was silent.

As the flames of the burning vessel shope over the

still heard. These gradually died away until all was silent.

As the flames of the burning vessel shone over the water, three barges, filled with men, were seen making their way steadily through the water towards the entrance of the bay.

Morning broke, and we learned the particulars of this last enterprise. They were narrated to me by Major Vogdes, at the fort, and are as follows:—

Three barges from the Colorado, containing twenty saliors and sixty five marines, under the command of Lieutenant Russell, arrived at the fort shortly after dark last night. Captain Reynolds, of the marines, and one or two midshipmen accompanied the expedition.

Upon each barge at welve sound howitzer was mounted, loaded with grape and children.

Vogdes, at the fort, and are as follows:

Three barges from the Colorado, containing twenty sailors and sixty-five marines, under the command of Loutenant Russell, arrived at the fort shortly after dark last night. Captain Reynolds, of the marines, and one or two midshipmen accompanied the expedition.

Upon each barge a twelve-gound howitzer was mounted, loaded with grape and sh. Finel.

The officers and men disembarked at the fort, and romained on shore until about one clocks, then again embarked and made their way towards the Saxy Yard.

Arriving within a few hundred yards, the boats sequenced, one making for the schooner Judith, tying alongside the deck, a short distance of from the battery where the ten inch Colombiad is mounted. The second boat headed for the deck, while the third lay off a short distance, to cover the retreast with her gen.

They were ospied by the sentries when off a hundred yards or thereabouts, and bailed. The answer was given, "duard boats," and, as they had crept up near the island shore, some distance above the Navy Yard, and came down as if from l'ensacela, they were mistaken for guard boats approaching from the latter place, until but a few yards intervened between them and their respective destination. A sentry upon the dock first discovered the mistake, and fired his musket at the boat approaching him, then turned to give the alarm, but was stopped by a well aimed builet.

The men sprang ashore just as the long roll sounded to alarm the soldiers stationed there. The other sentrice fled. The gun was reached, and one man, before prepared, proceeded to spike it. Just as he had most effect, and the sentre of the sentre of the proceeded to spike it. Just as he had most effect of the dock of the dock they down the order of the result of the marine turned, drow his cuttass, and cut him down; then hastify followed his contrades into the boat and put off from shore, followed by a shower of mesket balls. Meanwhile the crew of the relation of the short of the schooner in charge were not qu

the island.

The lack of fresh provisions is beginning to be felt. I have not tasted a morsel of fresh meat for upwards of six weeks. Quite a number of the regular soldiers have been attacked with scarvy, and a few of our men are beginning to get sore gums. Yesterday I succeeded in getting a barrel of potatees, the first we have had since our arrival, for the hespital. You can imagine with what axidity they were eaten by the sick men.

Assistant Surgeon J. Weeds, of the United States Army, goes North upon the steamer Cunnecticut, which is expected to said-one-trow. He has been very unfortunate. Coming with us on the steamer Vanderbill from the North, he was

attacked shortly after his arrival here with a disease of the eyes (amarrosis), which progressed, in spite of skilful treatment, so rapidly that he is now almost bind. He goes on "sick leave," hoping to recover his sight when away from the glaring sands of Santa Rosa Island. The disease is quite prevalent here. Two privates of the Sixth regi-ment have already been discharged in an almost sightless condition.

ondition.

If we can credit the reports received from the enemy's

officient.

If we can credit the reports received from the enemy's camp, an extreme state of dissatisfaction exists. Besertions are occurring almost daily. Nine men came over here in a guard boat about a week ago, followed the next morning by two others. Part of them were Northern men, who had been impressed into Southern service. Several negroes, male and fermie, have also found their way to the fort.

News reaches me that an enterprise of a still more desperate character than either of the above will be attempted shortly. It is the firm purpose of Colonel Brown to bring for a general engagement by providing the enemy to a point beyond mortal endurance. Colonel B. is cautions, and does not wish to take the inlative step; indeed his orders from the War Department are not to do so; but there is nothing to prevent his replying when once the enemy shall have applied the match to any of their big guas. And reply he will.

Fre another mail reaches you'l hope to be able to chronicle such events as shall electrify the whole country. The war must commence here in earnest before many days, and when it does, look for such as expenditure of powder as the New World has never before seen.

THE LOYAL AND DISLOYAL SLAVE STATES. The following table shows the population of the fifteen slave States, and the increase of each State in the past ten years. It will be seen at a glance that in securing the

rapidly in wealth and population :-Alabama 1500.

Alabama 771.623

Arkansas 200.806

Florida 87,445

Georgia 906,185

Leussiana 517,762

Massissippi 606,526

North Carolina 869,039

South Carolina 668 507 Loyal Slave States.
Delaware. 91,532
Kentucky 982,405
Maryland 583,67
Missouri Missouri 632 687.034 104.000 175 175.005 175.0 Count, whereas, the four loyal slave States show an a of them—Miss of 75 per cent, the increase of that

ce or assed in population only 107,130, or barely ten per at. These are important facts to those who are holding CASH WANTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

600,273. Tennessee, the rebei State whose

CASH WANTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

MACHINRRY AT ACCTION TO RAISE THE WIND.

The Charlesten Mercury of September 13 has the following advertisement.—

Valuable machinery, materials, masons, smiths, carpenters and laborers tools, &c., at public auction, by T.

A. Whitney, auctioneer. Will be soid at public auction, in the new Custom House yard, on Tuesday, September

24, 1861, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., the following.

Machinery.—One 22 horse steps content.

24, 1861, at haif-past ten o'clock A. M., the following articles:—

Machinery.—One 20 horse steam engine and boiler, two steam pumps, one portable engine, one turning and screw lathe, one pair shears, seven movable derricks, one stationary derrick, one pile driver and hummer, eight crabs for derricks, one stationary derrick, four railroad cars, two marble saws, sixteen purchase blecks.

Materials—36,500 how gray bricks, 16,000 old bricks, 29 barrels marble dust, 13 barrels plaster paris, 5,309 pounds for and steed, in bars, 1,507 pounds copper and brass, fire brick and clay, rope, &c., &c.

Mascari Thola—Spirit levels, plumb rules, trowls, chicole, drills, bevels, hammers, crowbars, singless, &c.

Smiths' Tools—Bellows, anvils, vices, sleages, &c.

Smiths' Tools—Bellows, anvils, vices, sleages, firmmers, tongs, forge tools, &c.

Corpenser' Tools—Crosscut saws, angers, centre sawing frame, axes, grindstones, benches, &c.

Laterrer Tools—Barrows, picks, shovels, hods, hand-spikes, chains, &c.

Conditions cash.

W. F. COLCOCK, Collector.

W. F. COLCOCK, Collector.